

THE
Government Unhinged:
OR, AN
ACCOUNT
OF

Many great Encroachments made upon the Liberties
and Propertie of the People of ENGLAND.

SHEWING,

The Notorious Breach of Trust of some
Publick Ministers and Officers.

Humbly Offered to the Consideration of the Honourable
House of Commons.

Justice is the Staff of Peace, and the Maintenance of Honour.

Cicero.

L O N D O N,

Printed for the Author, at the Cock-Pit House in Chancery-
Close; and Sold by the Bookfellers, 1703.

THE
Government Expenses
OR AN
ACCOUNT

Many great Encroachments made upon the Liberties
and Property of the People of ENGLAND.

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LONDON

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THE Government Unhing'd, &c.

A Sense of Duty, and the Hardship and Sufferings I have under gon in engaging my self in the Service of my Country, obliges me to lay my Case before this Honourable House, and shew how and by what means I came first to concern my self in Publick Affairs and bring Articles into Parliament against the Lords of the Admiralty, &c. and also Evidently make it appear, great Encroachments have been made upon the Libertys and Property of the People, which I shall do, and make some further Observation of Matters relating to the Publick, in such manner as becomes a good Subject, and a Man born Free as I was: And leave your Honours and the World to Judge whether or no. the People of *England*, and those who endeavoured a Publick and National good deserve the evil Treatment they received all the time of the late Reign, and still lye under without all Hope or Prospect of Deliverance otherwise than by Means of this Honourable House, in whose hands the People of *England* have Entrusted their *Liberties*, and *Propertie*, and whose Protection I now humbly pray.

In the Year 1692. Captain *St. Loo* Published a Book, where in he propos'd a Law Tax (which in the Reign of King *Charles* the Second had been granted for a certain term of Years) to be settled for Perpetuity upon *Greenwich* Hospital, for the Use, and Benefit of Wounded and Maimed Sailors; and finding the said Proposal to be of pernicious Consequence, and being Sensible there was a way, which to me seem'd Practicable, by which the Sailors

might be better provided for without being Burdensome to the Publick. I took a Resolution to publish my Sentiments to the World, whereupon the next Session of Parliament, I published a Book, Entituled, *England's Glory Reviv'd*, which I Dedicated to His late Majesty and both Houses of Parliament and therein I propos'd that all Sailors on Board Merchant-men, &c. should pay somewhat out of their Wages towards the Relief and Support of such Sailors as should happen to be Wounded or Maimed in the publick Service, which some time after was pass'd into an Act, and will, when Regulated, be of great Use and Service to Posterity.

I also Propos'd an Act of Tunnage, for laying Six-pence *per Tun* upon all Coasters, &c. which was pass'd into an Act the same Session of Parliament; which being done, I had then no thoughts or apprehension of ever concerning my self any more in Publick Affairs but the Publishing of the aforesaid Book bringing to my Knowledge a great many Notorious Crimes that had been committed in the Government, by Persons in places of the greatest Trust, and by which being fully convinced Poverty and Misery would ensue, and fall upon the whole Nation, if a Stop was not put to those evil Practices, being destructive to all Humane Society.

I conceived my self obliged in Duty (which every Man owes to his Native Soil) to endeavour to bring the Agresors to open Shame, and put a Period to those evil Practices; in order thereunto I drew up Articles against the Lords of the Admiralty, the Commissioners of the Navy, and the Commissioners for the Sick and Wounded Seamen, which were received by the House of Peers, and at the Bar of that House I proved one *Leigh*, an Apothecary, (who passes for a Pious Godly Man) served in at the Laboratory in the *Savoy*, for the use of the Sick and Wounded Seamen (by Connivance of the Commissioners for the Sick and Wounded Seamen) a great quantity of dammaged *Rubarb*, ground to Powder, which cost him but about 9d. $\frac{1}{4}$ *per* Pound, and was fit only for the Dunghill;

Dunghill; by means whereof, no doubt, some thousands of Seamen and Soldiers perished; for the Laboratory in the *Savoy* serv'd the Army as well as the Navy with Medicaments; And as their Lordships were Proceeding thereon, the Commissioners of Accounts drew the matter out of the House. After which, their Lordships Issued out three several Orders, requiring the said Commissioners to proceed in Examining my Articles to them Referred: and those Orders not being obeyed, in Prosecuting the matter, I fell under the Displeasure of the House of Peers, and was Committed to the Black Rod, (in whose Custody I remained eight Days) but upon my Humble Petition was Discharged without paying Fees, or being Reprimanded; tho' I was Committed for Reflecting upon the House, and refusing to make Answer. Finding this Opposition, (the Reason of which I was not then able to comprehend) I Published a Book, Intituled, *A Dialogue between a Modern Courtier, and an Honest English Gentleman*; of which I was not the Author, tho' it was not writ without my Knowledge and Approbation; for doing which I was Committed to the *Poultry Counter*, where I remain'd six Weeks a close Prisoner; and the Author (Mr. *Baston*) who twice proved the Crimes of the Commissioners, for the Sick and Wounded, by the late Kings own order, was taken into Custody by a Messenger, and detained three Months; and when he was Discharged, he Dedicated and Presented this Seditious and Scandalous Libel to the House of Commons (as the Justice of Peace that Committed me (tho' at the same time when he Committed me, he declared before near twenty Persons, it was a very Honest Book, and his own Loses could sufficiently speak as to the truth of it) and the then Secretary of State, was pleas'd to call'd it, tho' neither of them could find any Name or Title it had, which shews the Wickedness and Insolence of the Act, being done in Contempt of the Law, in the Face of a Parliament) yet the House took no Notice of these Enormous Crimes that had been committed (which I had before offer'd to prove at the Bar of the House) or the Illegal Treatment we received.

The Legislative Power thus suffering me, who had brought
Articles

Articles in a Legal manner into Parliament, and in which the whole Nation was Interested, to be thus publicly Crush'd, Stigmatized, and Represented to the World as a Monster, or Mad-man, those who by Corrupt Means had gotten into publick Employments, did thereupon boldly continue to commit all manner of Rapine and Violence upon the Subject all the time of the late Reign.

It seemed altogether Unaccountable to me, why the House of Commons, who were the Representatives of the People, should thus appear Unconcerned, as if these matters had not related to them: But this Mystery of Iniquity may be unfolded, and the Cause of the Nations Misery laid open, which has had its Rise from an earlier date than the Reign of King *William* the Third, who lived till he was near forty Years of Age before he came to the Crown of *England*, and Governed the Affairs of a State that was, and is, the strictest Observer of Justice (within it self) in the World, so that it may be said, *Justice was by a Course of time Rooted in His Majesties Nature*, as no doubt it was, and his Thoughts truly Noble and Generous. Notwithstanding which, the People of *England* never under went so much Oppression as they did through the whole Course of his Reign. The Thoughts and Apprehension of which (hearing the Cries and Complaints of his People, and not being able to help them, or allay the Feuds and Animofities in the Nation) without all dispute was the Cause of his Infirmities, which put a Period to his Life.

Queen Elizabeth (whose Memory will be Sacred to all Posterity) was a Princess of Exemplary Piety and Prudence; for she always heard the Complaints of her People that were Material, her self in Person, and did not Refer them to her Ministers, or advance any to Honours, or Preferment, but only those who were Vertuous Deserving Persons. Whereby she knew the true State of her Affairs, did every Man Justice, and prevented her Servants (which all publick Ministers are) from making a prey of the Subject. But ever since the Death of
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that Excellent Princess, the Constitution, and Foundation of this Government has been sinking, and now seems to draw towards a period, by Means of Corrupt Ministers, and the evil Acts that have been Committed by its own Legislators, but this is a matter too copious and large for me to dwell upon, so I shall only look back to the Year 1660, at which time came to the Throne King Charles the Second, who was very Acceptable to those that knew how to value the Constitution of this Government, to which we were fully Restored in his Person; and tho' it must be allowed he was in himself a good Prince, yet in his Reign it was that the present Miseries of the People had their first Rise, for his Ministers having observed the Grandeur and ways of the French Court, found means to Corrupt the House of Commons by Introducing its Members into publick Employments (for before his Reign few or none of the King or Queens Servants used to be Members of Parliament, but only such as were Privy Counsellors) by means whereof divers Members of that House, raised themselves from mean and indifferent Fortunes to vast Estates, and became, as we may say, the Topping Men of the Kingdom, tho' some of them have not stated their Accounts to this day. So that when the late Revolution happened, some Gentlemen, and those not a few, were possessed with an Evil Spirit of Pride and Ambition to be Great, not caring how or by what indirect means they might Attain to be Members of Parliament, in endeavouring which, they shamefully Corrupted the Morals and Manners of the people. And in strugling who shou'd ride the Beast, for as such they Treated the people of England, they run the whole Nation into Parties and Factions; few or none of those which adhered to, or Hearded with the Dissenters were Really such, but Men of no Principles, and a Scandal to that Church of which they pretended to be Members, and only made use of the Dissenters as Tools, or Instruments to gain their evil ends, knowing they could soon Re-imburse themselves the expence they had been at, tho' never so great, when they came to be Members of Parliament, which they who attained to be Members effectually did; for by means of evil Ministers, who in the foregoing Reigns had been in-
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red to Corrupt practices, they soon divided the great Offices or Employments in the Government among themselves, and Created a Multitude of new Offices, in some of which there were two or three times the Number of Commissioners (as now there are) more than there was occasion for. By means whereof the Majority of the House of Commons were Introduced into Publick Employments (or otherwise provided for by Pension) some of which enjoyed two, three, and four several profitable Employments, and as it appears had no regard to the Welfare of the Nation, or any Sense of Duty, or Humanity, but in their several Capacities, and Stations eat up and devoured the People without the least Remorse or Consideration what would be the event thereof, not regarding the Complaints of the People (which were Innumerable) or the Crimes that were proved against them at the Council Board, &c. (which to enumerate would be endless, it having been an Epidemical Disease thro' the whole State) as believing thro' their profuse Expence and Corrupt Ways, they were at any time able to procure their being chosen Members of Parliament, upon the Confidence of which they raised more Money in the late Reign than had been Legally Raised in many Hundred Years before (one half of which it's reasonable to suppose was Lavishly Spent, Embezeled, or stands unaccounted for to this Day) so that the greatest part of the late Reign, the Government was in a miserable plunged Condition, and not capable of being Relieved, the King himself being constrained and necessitated to give way to a prevailing Party or Faction in the House of Commons, which for many Years bore all before them, like a Flood, and miserably exposed the Trade of the Nation to the violence of the Enemy, all the time of the late War, only one good thing they did, in passing an Act for the preservation of the Timber of *New Forrest*, after it had a little before been all Destroyed to the value of 50 or 60000*l.* under the Notion of old *Dotards*, without taking the least notice thereof; it being then it seems thought fit, every one that could, should partake of the Spoil.

The Members of the House of Commons thus taking *Publick Employments* upon them, which in Justice they could not do, but Acted therein like a Woman that plights her Troth to her Husband, and commits Adultry; for every Member of the House was a Legislator, and as he Acted in Conjunction with the Houle was accountable to none but God; but as he was a publick Minister, he was accountable to the Law for his Actions, as much as the meanest Subject in *England*; which every Man must allow of, who admits the People of *England* to have any *Property*; and that it is Inconsistent with the common Reason of Mankind where Men are Subjects and not Slaves, to admit Men in publick Employments to Audit their own Accounts, with the Illegal Practice in Selling of Offices or Employments, of which a particular Account shall be given, has been of fatal Consequence to this Nation; for by this breaking in upon, and Corrupting the Constitution of the Government, all the Crown Lands (in effect) we see were given away in the three last Reigns (a Misfortune which could never have befall this Nation, or so many Commoners in this Age have been Exalted for their Crimes, if the Representatives of the People had been faithful to their Trust) and as a Consequence thereof, in the Reign of King *William* the Third, the charge of the Civil List in a manner was wholly thrown a Burden upon the Peoples Shoulders, by which the whole Nation is Inevitably Ruined (Trade being over burdened, upon which the Happiness and Prosperity of the whole

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Kingdom.

Kingdom depends) unless the Government be settled again upon it's Antient Foundation, on which it stood and Flourished many Ages, and gave Laws to the *European* World; but that can never be effected, otherwise than by a Reassumption of the Crown Lands, which is a thing in it self practicable, and for which there are good Presidents.

We may remember the time some Men bought all the Crown (and Church) Lands upon Publick Faith, and yet were obliged to Restore them without having any Compensation; therefore much more reasonable is it, they should do it who obtained them by Flattery; for the *Crown Lands* are Inherent in, and Inseparable from the Crown, and from which they cannot be long parted, without Ruine to the Constitution of the Government; by which we may see a People, or Nation, may (by degrees) fall into a State of Slavery, and yet be no Members of the Church of *Rome*; and that nothing can ever make *England* truly Happy, but a Reassumption of the *Crown Lands* (at least wise such as were Alienated from the Crown in the two last Reigns, as being the only thing can give Relief to the Afflicted and Distressed State and Condition the Nation is brought into, by the Loss and Ruine of its Trade: In the mean time, till that be Actually done, all Essays or Endeavours to raise and advance Trade, will prove Abortive, and be no other, as it were, than beating the Air.

The long Parliament that unjustly took up Arms against King Charles the First, being brought into great Streights and Necessity (as we are, if it be considered what vast Sums of Money the Nation pays for Interest) passed an Ordinance, call'd, *The Self-denying Ordinance*, That no Member of that House should enjoy any Publick Employ; in which, if they had been so Just to themselves as they ought, and not have suffered *Oliver Cromwel*, a Member of that House, to be in the Army, in all probability they had preserved the Life of their Prince, who by an Armed Force was basely Murdered at his own Door; by which it may be seen, there were some good Men in that Parliament, (for many of them were very Instrumental in bringing King Charles the Second to the Throne) and that *The House had Power over its own Members so far as to oblige them to Relinquish Publick Employments.*

In the mean time the Nation was well pleased with the Proceedings of the two last Parliaments, and satisfied that they Acted upon Just and Honourable Principles, and made several good steps towards a Reformation, upon which it was generally hoped, when the Act was passed which Debarrs the Commissioners of Excise sitting in the House of Commons, all Persons in Publick Employments would have been excluded the House as well as they, for every Body knows a Teller of the Exchequer, &c. was capable of doing as much Injury to the Publick, by sitting in the House, as a Commissioner of the Excise; indeed the last Act

Act in Reference to a Foreign Successor, is an excellent thing, but at present of no use or advantage at all to the Nation, and possibly never may; for before that comes to take place (which I pray may be long) we may be eat up, and devoured by our own Corruptions, as *Actæon* was by his Dogs. Our Saviours Sayings being Universally true, *Men do not Gather Grapes from Thorns, or Figs from Thistles*; but as they Sow, so shall they Reap; *But no Man so Vile as he who Betrays his Trust, and makes his Fortunes out of the Ruines of his Country.*

As the Ancient *Romans* had no Law against Parricide, so we must conclude, our Fore-Fathers had no thoughts or apprehension to think any that should be Chose or Elected by their Country to be Legislators, would take Publick Employments upon them (being inconsistent with their Station and Trust) otherwise we must believe they would have made a Severe Law against it; for no People in the World could be more Zealous in any case, than they were to preserve the Constitution of this Government Entire in all its Parts; by which it may be seen how sensible they were of the Blessing they enjoyed in the Happy Constitution of this Government; and how much the Nation has Degenerated and fallen from the Vertue of its Ancestors, since the Restoration of King *Charles* the Second, who was Invested in all the Crown Lands, which now we see for the most part are Alienated from the Crown, which before maintained

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the Honour and Dignity thereof, and upon which it was the Kings of England for many Ages Lived with great Magnificence.

To proceed, when Publick Ministers won't do the oppress'd Subject Justice, but Countenance Offenders, it's an Infallible Sign or Token they approve and allow of all past Miscarriages: Which we may see fully verified in the Queens Ministers; for those who, in the late Reign endeavour'd a Publick and National Good, and proved many of the Principal Ministers had been highly Criminal, and had endeavour'd all they could by base and indirect means to Ruine them in their private Affairs, and make them Odious and Contemptible to the People, (which was murdering Men by degrees, and tending to the final overthrow of the Government) yet the Queens Ministers have not done any of those Persons, that survived their evil Treatment, Justice; but to this Day look upon them with as evil an Eye as ever the late Kings Ministers did; which is a plain Indication, or rather a Manifestation they Approve of all past Miscarriages; and whoever observes their Actions, may see they tread the very Footsteps of those who went before them; and as the Soldiers say, *Face about, and be as you were*, even so are we; for tho' we have had a change of Ministers, yet the Ministry is still the same as it was, as may in great Measure be seen by the Persons they have Introduced or Confirmed in places of publick Trust (for Her Majesty sees with others Eyes) an Account of some of which shall

be given. There's an *Irish* Peer, who all the last *Reign* was in a place of great Trust, in which he made such use of his time as to heap together (as its said) five or six hundred Thousand pounds, which would be much better Spent than Got, if it were employed towards carrying on the War, which is not so dangerous to the People of *England* as Corrupt Ministers, and lately confirmed in the same; yet no Man living is or can be more wicked than he, and an old Sinner; for in the *Reign* of King *Charles* the Second he Applied to his own use, or Misapplied, many Thousands of Pounds, which by Act of Parliament had been Appropriated to particular uses, whereby many honest Substantial Families were totally Ruined, and forced to Beg their Bread in the open Streets, which I have seen with my own Eyes.

Colonel *Roger Moor* had divers Hearings about this Matter at the Council Board, and proved it plain matter of Fact upon his Lordship. And certainly he that shall take a Bribe of 5000 *Guineas* (to the value of about 7000 *l*) and be forced to return them in the Face of a Kingdom, must needs be a very unfit Person to stand before a Prince. Great Pity and Shame it is, any of those who have raised or advanced their Fortunes by Corrupt and Dishonourable Means should be near Her Majesties Sacred Person; for in the Memory of many more Princes than one, have been made unhappy by Means of Corrupt Ministers. But take away the Wicked
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from before the King, and his Throne shall be Establish-
ed in Righteousness.

But to proceed, There is one Mr. Culliford, that was lately made one of the Commissioners of the Customs, (which Office he formerly possessed) who is Eminently known, but not for his Virtues, for twice was he expelled the House of Commons for Corruption, and several times did I openly accuse him when he was a Member of Parliament of stifling a Matter, (as the Commissioners of the Navy had before) by which the Publick had been Defrauded of great Sums of Money: Therefore so long as he's at that Board, no other can be expected but that he will do all he can to promote and support a Clandestine Trade, for he's known to be a Meer Lump of Corruption, that at best he can be supposed to be no more than a Half-Pay-Officer, among which number we may Rank the five late made Commissioners for managing the Duty upon Salt; for if Her Majesties and the Nations Interest had been consulted, it would have been found that the Commissioners of the Excise had been as well able to have managed that Branch of the Revenue as they did before, and all that Money had been saved. For the same Reason, viz. Getting Money, and making Friends, Her Majesties chief Ministers time was so taken up for several Months together, in passing Patents to so many Members of the last Parliament (whom we hoped and expected would have been our Deliverers) that they had hardly Leisure to mind the Queens Business. And no doubt if the late

Commissioners for the Sick and Wounded Seamen had not been out-bid, their Commission had been renewed; otherwise Mr. *Addison*, one of the said Commissioners, would never have been introduc'd into the Commission of Peace for the County of *Middlesex*, in the Face of the Kingdom.

And if some Men were as Thoughtful and Industrious for the good of their Countrey, as they are in their endeavours to make themselves and Families great, they would never suffer so many Commissioners of the Vi-
tualling, Excise, Customs, Navy, &c. (which eat up and devour the People, and are an Intolerable Burden upon the Nation) as now there are, when three might do as well and better, for we see one Noble Lord can and does execute the Office of Lord High Treasurer of *England* with great Honour and Satisfaction of the whole Kingdom, and yet it must be allowed to be a Place, or Station of far greater Trust, and requires more Sagacity and Pretaution in the Management thereof, than any one Branch of the Revenue can do, &c.

And now when the Minds of Men should be united in this time of Common Danger; an evil Spirit of Contention flies thro' the whole Nation like a Plague, and has Infected all sorts and Degrees of Men; but might soon be allayed, were it not for Corrupt Men; who fearing no Punishment for past Offences, blow the Coals of Contention, and seek not the good of their Countrey, but

only

only how to supplant one another, and Lord it over their Fellow Subjects; by means whereof the Noble Ends and Design of Government, as looking into the Grievances of the People, &c. are in a manner wholly Frustrated; from whence we may draw this Inference, the Annual fixing or appointing Commissioners to State the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom, during The late Reign, was a Blind to the People, and a Fraud upon the whole Nation; and could not possibly be otherwise, so long as the Majority of the House of Commons were in publick Employments, or received Pensions from the Crown.

While we fight successfully Abroad for the Liberties of Europe, we are in Manifest Danger of being swallowed up at Home.

What the Gentlemen of England and their Posterity would get by such a Bargain, I can't tell; but if the Nation *must be ruined, what matter is it, who are the Instruments.* In vain has the Nation spent so much Blood and Treasure, to preserve its Liberty, if Men have not the Freedom of Speech without Doors, as well as within. The present Commissioners for executing the Office of Post-Master-General, have enjoyed that place many years, tho there was a strong Report (a little after the Death of the late King) they were laid aside; but that Report was spread only to raise the Market, and make them bleed freely; and as the World goes, was a wise Act for its well

well known, they were able to give a 1000 L. or two more for that Employ, than others could do; they understanding all the Intreagues of the Office, and ways of getting Money; as appears by what was proved against them, before the Lords Justices, about the Year 1696. by Mr. *Blackball*, & others, besides Crimes of the like Nature, that were laid to their Charge, by one *Woodgate*, who laboured (together with the said *Blackball*) all he could to be heard, but in vain; for the Kings Ministers bantered him (as they did many others) instead of hearing him: And tho' *Woodgates* Mouth may (its possible) since have been stopt, yet that's no satisfaction at all to the Nation, for the Crimes that were committed by the said Commissioners; and admit *Woodgate* were Dead, the matter will prove it self, so far, as that he charged them of being guilty of those Crimes, and could not be heard, by these two Depositions.

John Woodgate, Deputy-Post-Master of Canterbury, maketh Oath, That he, this Deponent, hath at several times, as well by several Journeys made on Purpose, by Word of Mouth, at the General Post-Office in London, as by several Affidavits and Letters, which this Deponent sent at several times, acquainted Sir Robert Cotton and *Thomas Frankland* Esq; His Majesties Post-Master General; that there were near 400 Hackney-Horses, kept by several Persons on the *Kentish-Road*, by Innkeepers and other private Persons, Dwelling at the several Stages of that Road, and that many of them have
often

often times furnished Strangers and Foreigners, with
Horses and Guide, whereby a Traiterous Correspondence
might be easily kept and Maintained without Suspicion;
and yet the Post-Master General have not endeavoured to
Redress the same, nor taken any effectual Notice thereof;
whereby this Deponent and the other Deputy Post-Ma-
ster, of the Kentish Road, have been extremely Injured
to almost the Ruine and Undoing of them, or some of
them. And this Deponent further saith, That the Post-
Master General did agree, (when this Deponent did
undertake to be Post-Master) That this Deponent should
Enjoy the Priviledges and Perquisites, appertaining to the
said Office, as other Deputy Post-Masters do Enjoy, viz.
That no Persons should keep Horses to Let from Stage to
Stage, where Post-Roads are directed, but the Deputy Post-
Master; for the Time being

John Woodgate.

Jurat apud Octavo die Martij,

1673, Coram me

Woddel, Mayor.

William

Robert Paine,
William Sparrow,
Thomas Osborn.

William Harwood, Servant to *William Joachim*, His Majesties Deputy Post-Master, for the Town and Stage of *Sittingborne*, in the County of *Kent*; in the Nature and Place of a Post-Boy, coming before us *Roger Paine*, *Thomas Osbourn*, and *William Spencer* Esquires; three of His Majesties Justices of the Peace for the said County; maketh Oath, That one *John Crew*, an Inn-Keeper in the Town of *Sittingborne*, did on the Three and Twentieth of *September*, last past, at Two of the Clock in the Morning, of the same day cause, by Violence, Him the said Post-Boy to be stopt on the Road, and his Horse and Him led into the said *John Crew's* Yard, he being then Riding Post with an Express that came from on Board His Majesties Ship the *Chatham*, and directed to His Majesties Lords of the Admiralty, and was there detained for the space of a Quarter of an Hour and upwards, and to ride as a Guide to two strange and unknown Gentlemen to this Deponent, to *Rocheſter* in the said County. And this Deponent further maketh Oath, the said *John Crew* frequently Horſed Strangers, and Foreigners, and with a Guide to, and from *London* on the Road by Day and by Night; which Practices of the said *John Crews* are of very ill Consequence to His Majesties Government; for by such unlawful Means Persons disaffected to this present Government get passage, and avoid being apprehended

Jurat. Coram Nobis



William Harwood,

Roger Paine,
William Spencer,
Thomas Osbourn.

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